THE KING AND HIS MINISTERS STILL AT

UNCERTAINTY WHETHER THEY ARE DETAINED

and the Crown Prince, a young man of twenty | most important barbor in the country. years of age, claiming the protection of the Russian Legation, and all the court business and ing the King, but that His Majesty was afraid | tematic prospecting has ever been attempted. to return to his palace until his bodyguard was fully armed and equipped to protect him. The Yamagata to Russia as envoy to the Czar's corian Government have presented 670 rifles to the King, and he has dispatched a ship to Vladivostock to bring them here. They arrived to-day. No one of authority remains at present | for in the palace, only a sort of head servant being in charge. There are 150 marines protecting -perhaps even than a purely Japanese control.

The Russian Legation, while Japanese interests

The Russians talk reasonably and fairly now, but are looked after by 500 men of the regular army.

The American Minister, Mr. Sill, said last evening in answer to a question, that he saw no reason why the Corean Government might not be administered indefinitely from the Russian Legation. His opinion that no crisis is at hand is not shared by the Japanese here. This morning, in conversation with Mr. Haginara, an adopted son of Marquis Yamagata, who has gone as envoy to Russia, I was told that the cituation could not much longer remain as it now is. Every act of the King's must be sub- Briton. mitted to Russian inspection, not to say dietation. While the King does not particularly object to this espionage, as long as his person is protected from his enemies, Corean and Japan- PROCTOR KNOTT AND J. RANDOLPH TUCKER ese, yet his ministers and subjects do; the former especially, as their power over their master is largely curtailed, and power in China and Corea is only a means to obtain revenue. The Corean system of official squeezing is exactly the same as that in China. When Yuen Shih Kai was Chinese resident, he constantly shipped ginseng to China on the Chinese men-of-war, and, thus times. He retired from Congress sixteen years evading his country's customs, was enabled to ago, so that men who are considered veterans in make large sums of money. Had this man kept Li Hung Chang informed as to the position in Corea and the efficiency of the Japanese forces, as he could easily have seen by their drill and perfect discipline, it is doubtful if the battles of Yaloo, Wei Hai Wei and Port Arthur would be recorded in history.

JAPAN'S YEARS OF PREPARATION.

conquest of China in view for many years. Yesterday a perfect map of North China was the Mutsui Bushen Kaisha, upon which every law in the University at Danville, the leading given in an appendix. No European map of but is regarded as one of the lights of the counwas prepared by spies of Japan travelling as they will be well acquainted with the country.

One of the oldest engineers in the employ of way the Nippon Yusen Kaisha said this morning: the idea that Russia is our bitter enemy, that come back to Congress. I is not believed, how-"Our little schoolboys are being brought up with she despoiled us of the full fruits of our victory over China, and that her success in Corea directly menaces our national life; such ideas will bear fruit in a not far-distant period, and the young men of Japan will be eager for war with

It may be that Japan will yield to expediency in not pressing the conflict at present, but nothvent a Russo-Japanese war. With Marquis Tucker, like Mr. Knott, Yamagata and Li Hung Chang present at the same time in Moscow, a triple alliance might be formed which would fill the British mind with dread. Japan does not want an alilance with her despised enemy, however, and it is extremely doubtful whether the Tsung il Yamen in Peking have sufficient intelligence to acquiesce in a treaty with Japan of offensive and defensive union, unless indeed it was urged strongly by Russia. Russia alone holds the key to the situation. China will do exactly as Russia dictates. The Prime Minister of Corea, I Rung Shan, is seventy years old and is generally regarded as a men of little power, but certainity the superior in intelligence of the King. He held office once before for a short time some three years since, but did not in any way distinguish himself. It is said that he deceived both the King and the Russian Minister at the time entrance for refuge was requested of Russia. Should the King arm his guards and return to his palace it is highly improbable the present Prime Minister will be retained. And what is England doing? is asked. She is sending her ships around all the Eastern ports, following the Russian vessels; though for what purpose is hard to guess. I recently asked a German friend why England seemed to have lost her prestige in the East. His answer was: "Vell, dis England; I dondt tink she vas in it." It is remarkable, nevertheless, that England has taken a leaf out of Japan's book and is sending emed which would fill the British mind with dread. Japan does not want an alliance with It is remarkable, nevertheless, that England has taken a leaf out of Japan's book and is sending her young military men over China and Corea. The number of army captains, doctors and engineers who have "language leave" is considerable. "Language leave" meens that they visit the principal centres, with the epparent purpose of acquiring the local dialect, though for what purpose no one is able to explain, and after a year they are expected to return to Hong Kong. Burmah or India, as the case may be, and undergo an examination-in what?

MOBS IN SOUTHERN COREA. While all is quiet in Seoul the southern part of the country is disturbed by numerous mobs. which are attacking Japanese wherever found. Forty-five Japanese guards of the telegraph service were murdered by Coreans two weeks after the King fied to the Russian Legation, and this has been followed by numerous other mob attacks upon Japanese subjects and their property, mostly in the southern provinces. The people are instigated to do this by a few discontented generals, who have until recently held office, and who hope that by their fomentation of discord and riot the present Ministry will be brought into disrepute, and that changes favorable to them will occur. The argument used is that the Japanese cruelly murdered the innocent (?) Queen, and caused the King to issue the proclamation that all the people must cut off their queues and follow the Japanese style

off their queues and follow the Japanese style of dress.

The Coreans do not appreciate the efforts of Japan to release them from Chinese misrule. Japan spent considerable money and many lives in establishing Corean independence, but the people are very ungrateful to their benefactora. While the American Trading Company has secured the franchise to build a railroad from this place to the capital, and the French one to build from the capital to Hai-Chow or Wel-Chow, at the mouth of the Yaloo River, and the Russians will almost certainly get the line from Fu-San to Seoul, the Japanese have obtained nothing at all, but must derive their profit from the sales of railroad ties and such other commodities necessary in railroad building to the syndicate in charge of the concessions named. The capital for all these railroads is to be furnished by the respective syndicates, and the Government is to have the option of purchase at a valuation at the end of fifteen years if the Government is unable to purchase at the end of that period, the road is to continue under the companies for periods of ten years each until, at the expiration of some period, the Government purchases them. As Japan is the nearest sountry to Corea, they hope, even if they do not secure any concessions, to share in the general prosperity. There is a large Japanese settlement in this place, and this quarter is cleaner

the Chinese.

Should the King remain much longer in the Russian Legation the belief will become universal that he is kept there against his will, and the hatred against the Japanese will doubtless be hatred against his will, and the Castle William And ITAVENSTA ITAVENSTA ITAVENSTA ITAVENSTA THOSCHMOODA.

CASTLE WILLIAM AND ITS ACCOMMODA
THON FOR PRISONERS.

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THE CENTRAL TO BELANT ITAVENSTA DESANTATION TO BE ACCOMMODA
THOS FOR PRISONERS.

THE CENTRAL TO BELANT HAVENSTA DESANTATION TO BE ACCOMMODA
THE RUSSIAN LEGATION.

GOLD MINES TO BE OPENED.

J. R. Morse, of the American Trading Company, official appointments are issuing thence. This will soon open the gold mines of Wun-San, 120 state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely, and, miles north of Pyeng-Yang, with foreign machinindeed, matters will probably soon come to a ery, and doubtless realize heavily from them. crisis. This morning I had an interview with There is gold (worked by panning the rivers) in the Japanese Consul at this place, and found all of the eight provinces, already known to exhim very polite and communicative. He said ist in paying quantity, but the real riches of the in the "honest and faithful service" which they under that the Russian Government were not detain-

> The Japanese have acted wisely in sending he does. The military and commercial per-litties of the country are all within his ken, and will doubtless seek to arrange a plan of action the joint administration of Corea by Japan. American interests than a purely Russian control once in the saddle with the liked by the foreign community and detested by the Tsing Il Yamen. Curiously enough, there is no English firm in this port and but one American, the only other house being a German. It is a relief to enter an Oriental port where the preinating element is not the ever-monopolizing

TWO VISITORS FROM THE PAST.

AS SEEN IN THEIR WASHING-TON SOJOURNS.

Washington, June 13 (Special).-Ex-Congress man Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, was one of the guests at the recent Hardin-Stevenson wedding ing old acquaintances and talking over old that field now were either not there on the scene few of the old set remaining, but from them he received a very cordial greeting. Speaker Reed was of the number, and the two men exchanged their latest stories with great relish.

The famous author of the Duluth speech is now an old man. His color remains high, but his Not that it could have in the end been averted, mustache, of military cut, is snow white, and for the Japanese have been working with the his movements are slow. His figure has filled appearance is rotund. He leads a quiet life out | town, large village, road and stream was clearly | educational institution in the State, where he marked, with also the population and distances | is not only the most eminent citizen of the town, China can compare with this for accuracy. It | try. The young men all but worship blin. The classroom overflows on his lecture days. He is Chinese through China for a period of five years before the war. They are now doing the same trations in his discussions, and not only inin Siberia, so that in case of war with Russia | structs, but entertains the students. It is a life for which he seems admirably suited in every

> led to the suggestion that he re-enter politics and ever, that he will consent to do so. His most intimate friends declare that the charm of polities is broken for bim, and that his heart now is permanently fixed upon the enjoyments of private life.

Another man once famous in Congress is now a lecturer on law at a popular university. This and finds much to his enjoyment in the life he now is leading. His temperament is compan-tonable and boyish, and he loves a crony and a good story. He stands high as a lawyer, and as the and boylsh, and he loves a crony and a state of the stands high as a lawyer, and as tan of culture and wide reading. While in gress Mr. Tucker served on the Judictary 12:15 and supper at d.

A FAMOUS ARTIST'S HOME.

THE UNCONVENTIONAL "LIMNERSLEASE."

From The Woman at Home. From The Woman at Home.

Some of our most famous artists have their studios in the country. G. F. Watts, R. A.—a National benefactor, whose gifts adorn so nobly the National Portrait Gallery—has made for himself, within the last few years, a charming home at Compton, on the Hog's Back, in Surrey. Built in the midst of tangled woodland, "Limoerslease" shows inside and outside the fine taste of Mr. and Mrs. Watts. Nature has not been rudely curbed, nor have convention and formality been allowed to spoil the rural beauty of the scene, An old-fashioned garden with the flowers which used to charm our grandparents less behind the studio. The morning sunlight floods the beautiful room where the veteran artist labors at an hour when most of



LIMNERSLEASE, THE SURREY HOME OF G. F. WATTS, R. A.

G. F. WATTS, R. A.

us are lying abed, for Mr. Watts has been an early riser all his long life. As a young man he trained himself by sleeping on a board, and to this early rising and other Spartan habits Mr. Watts attributes his activity.

When you enter his splendid studio a great white figure of "Energy" reminds you that he is also a sculptor; indeed every expression of art interests him. He and Mrs. Watts have supported most liberally the society which alms at the spread of arts and crafts in our towns and villages. Mr. Watts likes working in his Surrey studio during the winter, paying occasional visits to his betterknown Kensington home. He is always busy—a spiendid example to every one who sees and knows him. Probably no artist has ever before had the rare honor of twice declining a baronetcy, but Mr. Watts rightly believes that his countrymen will respect him quite as much (or even more) without a handle to his name. He has held his great talents in trust for the ultimate benefit of thousands who, by the medium of Mr. Watts's portraits of his leading contemporaries, are made acquainted with their faces and also with a famous artist's ablest work.

less, a piace which has more charms for the outsider than for those who live within its walls. The occupants would cheerfully forego all advantages of scenery and surroundings for the bare privilege of t anywhere else than in the venerable New-England stations to Fortress Monroe, who fall The terms of imprisonment range from six months In most of the cases the offence has been desertion, or attempts to accomplish that charged from the Army and may never again be enreceives also \$5 in money. As the majority of prisoners are without funds at the expiration of their time this addition is a welcome start on any new career which they may have in view,

It would seem as if, when a solder deserted from the Army, it would be because he was hearffly happy contrast to the French Minister in sec. Affable, courteous and gentlemanly, he miversal favorite, whereas M. Giraud is distinct in second only to describe as a cause of bringing duplicated the recruit ists, and the deserters hazard a teal, hoping to be

please of work.

mathematical precision. regular Army rations, with the exceare for the soldiers of the garrison

Portrage the construction of the position of history the rolls of have the doors of the collection of all though they are in mo case allowed to leave the rolls of the position of the collection of the collectio

A NEWFOUNDLAND STORY.

From Macmillan's Magazine. From Macmillan's Magazine.

Newfoundland officialism has for all time had a very racy and humorous element about it, as might from its circumstances be expected. One of its earlier Chief Justices was a delightful person, almost worthy to have been a fishing admiral in the seventeenth century. This gentleman, a substantial merchant, by name Tremlett, and renowned for his rough, unswerving honesty, was in 182 mode a subject of formal complaint to the Governor, Admiral Duckworth. The latter was well aware that it was the Chief Justice's aggressive honesty that was the trouble; nevertheless he had to bring the complaints officially to his

A CRISIS COMING IN COREA. and better in every way than that devoted to BENNY HAVENS IN DISGRACE, notice. And this was the formal reply handed in TENDENCIES IN TRACTION. to the Admiral:

"To the first charge, Your Excellency, I answer that it is a ile. To the second charge I say that it is a d—d life. And to the third I say that it is a d—d infernal ile. Your Excellency's obelient servant, Thomas Tremlett."

The humor of the incident is fully sustained in

emlett."
Incident is fully sustained in empiniments to this strendous test afficially communicated to servant, thomas. The incident is fully sustained the reply of the compainants to this strentous vinileation, which was officially communicated to them by the Governor. They petitioned that there might be a public inquiry, "as they felt they were not equal to the Judge on paper." Such a paragon of judicial purity as the good Tremlett had proved could not of course be slighted, so the question was could not of course be slighted, so the question was could not of course be slighted, so the question was removed at a higher salary—while a person, e Governor quality put it, "of more popular ers" was installed at Salat John's.

AFRICAN CANNIBALS.

A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT GIVES SOME QUEER DETAILS.

From The Saturday Review The story told by Captain Hinde at the last meeting of the British Association about canabas in Africa aroused sufficient interest to make the subject worth pursuits. He noticed that his followers were in the habit of breaking the legs of their and then they them up to their needs in a now stream, in such a way that they could neither i asleep and drown nor commit suicide; and that the end of three days they could be killed with assurance that they would be very tender eating. SACRIFICIAL OR SACRAMENTAL EATING.

As the president of the Geographical Section re narked at the time, it is not asary to divest ou

A STAPLE ARTICLE OF DIET.

In nearly every case human fiesh is either boile in nearly every case human fiesh is either boile reasted or smoked. Any conditions of far forgetth himself as to eat it raw would be looked down un-sadily. When there is a superaburdance of form

THEY LEAVE COURTESY AT HOME.

UNACCUSTOMED FRANKNESS OF AN ENGLISH

Prom The London Sketch

A friend of mine has just returned from a long sketching tour in paris of France and the Netherlands, and has told me many and currous things about the way Englishmenand things are considered by people who have had no chance of a first-hard acquaintance with them. In the course of conversation I asked him to name the English artists who were most talked about, and the names he gave were startling. I quote his words: "The three artists whose work is best known are Waiter Crane, Raven Hill and Aubrey Beardsley." I tried hard to convince him that he had misunderstood the public teste, but he was as positive as the mendacious little heroine of "We Are Seven." I quoted artist after artist who might be presumed to appeal more powerfully to the foreign mind; he absolutely refused to withdraw his statements, which were, he said, founded on most careful observation. Isn't it a curious combination? One can understand the presence of the first two names, but Beardsley-leaving his work likelif out of the question is scarcely fielded. His work for John Lane, whose books sell largely on the Continent, is the only explanation I can find for his popularity.

On another point, and one, I venture to think, of interest to intelligent travellers, my friend was very strong. He told me that country people in the parts he visited regard the Englishman as some uncouth monster with plenty of money and an utter accente of manners or taste. This feeling is one I have also noted, and it undoubtedly arises from the curious way in which our contarymen leave their courtesy at home when they travel. I have seen the millest mannered man who ever did the bond Street crase in the London season absolutely transformed, a few months later, when I meet him on the Countent in the tweed suit and offensive cap peculiar to the travelling Englishman. At home he nay be a thoroughly seed sort; abread, he speaks loudly, acts vulgarly, and condemns all men who have not the privilege of being his compatitate. If in Paris he will so to

NO TROUBLE TO EXPLAIN.

From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribure.

"Little boy," said the meditative old gentleman who had just bought a paper, "why is it you always say, 'horfble murder on the North Side,' or 'on the South Side,' or 'on the West Side,' but when somebody kills himself you never say what 'stile' it happened on?"

"Cause everybody knows it's suicide," arswered the dirty-facel newsboy. "Mornin' polper! All 'bout the hor'ble murder on the North Side!"

LAST YEAR'S EXPERIMENTS REVIEWED-WHAT STEAM ROAD MANAGERS ARE THINKING AND DOING-TRAINS INSTEAD OF SINGLE

CARS FOR LONG-DISTANCE SUBURBAN TRAVEL

"In a few years electric roads will have absorbed practically all of the local (passenger) traffic, and will begin to cut into through transportation. The steam roads cannot afford this. Their only safety is to make of electricity an ally instead of an enemy, and this before it is too late." were uttered last summer by Dr. Louis Duncan, then newly elected president of the American In-stitute of Electrical Engineers. The most casual observer knows how abundant and strong were the reasons for such a prophecy then. And yet they are still more numerous and convincing now

Take, for instance, the immediate outskirts of the metropolis. Above the Harlem River, over in New-Jersey, and in the region lying south of older imposity there has been a marvellous extension of trolley lines within the last two or three years. All of these roads have taken away from steam roads with which they compete a large proportion residents, who come into the business part of town regularly or irregularly; second, essentially rural passengers, who only ride from one station to the ext, or possibly to the second or third beyond their homes; third, pleasure-seeking excursionists. The duction in fare and greater frequency of trips are advantages which appeal to the purses and ence of every one. It is not to be wendered at that the steam lines have suffered heavily in conequence, Near Boston, Patiadelphia, Chicago, St. its and other large centres of population in the United States substantially the same revolution has effected. Then out through New-England and the Middle States, in regions that are so well built strung along the rallway like beads on a cord, . Is a great deal of social and business traffle between neighboring places. Heretofore the steam roads have had almost a monopoly of that business But now the "inter-urban" trolley, running over a parallel route, providing more frequent service and stopping anywhere between the regular stations of the old lines, has captured an enormous per-

TROLLEY TRAINS.

Then again there are more pretentious electric ads which run trains, instead of single cars. The Cleveland, Painesville and Fastern, nning through thirty miles of the Lake Shore's erritory, has regular coaches, hauled by a m land and Akron Line, of about the same length, has similar cars and motors. The electric road from The Niagara Falls road in particular has damaged the interests of its venerable comscle; and many of these programmes include firsthas roadbeds, heavy rails and trains instead of

New-Haven and Hartford and the Pennsyl a trolley pole and wheel; and trains three or four open trailers were hand d closed coaches one of which was These cars were of about the size of an elevated railway car, and somewhat lighter than

patronage. The immense success of that venture has emouraged the company to go further. At the present time, it is said, definite plans have been made for replacing steam with electricity on other short sections of road, altogether amounting to the half of the company to go further. At the present time, it is said, definite plans have been made for replacing steam with electricity on other short sections of road, altogether amounting to the building the being the ball of the company of of the are being made on an extension of the Nantasket branch up toward Boston) with a third rail in place of an overheard wire as an electric conductor. A within a radius of forty or fifty miles of the Chyman and features is being raid, and

themselves as to the possibilities of electricity for raction purposes. Reades, there have been a good many anxious interviews with those electrical engineers and manufacturers of electrical apparatus

TOLD OF EX-SENATOR

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Ex-Senator Tabor, of Colorado, as he has been a good many anxious interviews with those electrical apparatus. who could best point out the way of salvation. The last year has been a period of attentive observation and profound thought among progressive railroad

people all over the country. A significant illustration of what is coming in the near future is afforded at Louisville, Ky. Between that city and New-Albany, Ind., there is a bridge 2,435 feet long, over which reliway trains have run for years. Over about four miles of track, reach-ing from the heart of one city to that of the other, electric trains, each composed of a motor-car and one or two trailers, are now running. The single track across the bridge is now traversed daily by 129 steam trains (freight and through passenger) and 141 electric trains. In like manner the heavy coaches of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Road come over the same bridge one of the Southern lines.

subject than might be perceived at first, descrives mention in this connection. At several points, notably in New-England, an electric engine is used to hauf freight cars to and from factories situated on stdings. At Whitinsville, Mass., it is said, an economy amounting to \$18,000 has been effected by this charge. The same scheme has been adopted in New-Haven and Taftville, Conn., and negotiations are now pending for the construction of sevuse in other places. They are not so large and mighty as the huge 1,500-horse-power electric enmiguty as the huge 1.39-horse-power electric en-gines now at work in the Baltimore tunnel, shift-ing long freight and express trains (with their steam locomotives attached, but dead); but these moiseless, smokeless, money-saving substitutes for the present style of switching engine have a great future before them.

UTILIZATION OF WATER-POWER. Few persons who are closely watching the progress of the great revolution in traction methods

which has just begun can have failed to notice how cheap water-power is being utilized all over the country, by conversion into electricity, which is transmitted to a distance for a variety of uses. For instance, the Ballie dam, near Norwich, Conn., is thus made to run a mill at Taftville, four miles away, and to run stre-tears for three or four miles more. No doubt a dozon similar instances can be found up in New-England slone. Scores of them can be found in Switzerland, Italy, Franse and Germany. Among the most striking developments in this direction, though, are the Pacilic Coast enterprises. From a power-plant at Folsom, Cal., capable of developing several thousand horse-power when needed, electricity is sent over wires to Sacramento, twenty-four miles away, and there distributed about the city for driving machinery, probabling streetears and affording light. Another such line, starting in the San Antonio Vailey, supplies Pomona, fourteen miles away, and San Bernardino, twenty-line miles distant. The construction of other works on the Columbia, to give Portland light, heat and power, is well under way, while plans are well advanced for the same purpose along the St. Lawrence at the Lachine Rapids, and the country, by conversion into electricity, which

erned, and which, if there These precedents are sure to be followed by shusiness men all over the country during the few years. Cheap water-power cannot fall an important factor in the development and tion of electric railways.

STEAM FOR LONG HAULS.

Several questions in regard to the near future an now practically settled. The hauling of free trains for long distances will be left for the pres to steam. So will the great through express their enormous dead weight and infrequent se be double-enders, just as our trolley-cars are.

CONSIDERATIONS OF SPEED. The speed to be developed would depend mon largely on the track than anything else. It would be practicable to make 120 or 130 miles an hour. The latter is considered the maximum of safety by some experts. But to attain even 100 miles an hour

othe energy that can be utilized for

LEADING THE CURRENT.

Another matter on which opinions are not manious is the best way of lead A FORECAST.

It should surprise no one, therefore, if some such state of things as this should be seen in Greater New-York five years hence: Substantially all of the of an overhead wire as at electric conductor. A plan having some novel features is being tried, and if it yields the haped-for results the equipment of the other portions of the road just referred to with facilities for electric traction will doubtless be posted rapidly. The Pennsylvania company seems to less pleased with the outcome of its investigations. Rufus Hill, master mechanic of this extensively employed in bringing the great electric system, is quoted as predicting that within five years nearly all of the feeders, or branches, of his road will be operated by electricity. What more impressive signs of the times could one look for than these?

ELECTRICITY FOR STEAM BOADS.

Meantime, by careful scrutiny of the reports of these ventures contained in the technical periodicals, by personal visits and by correspondence, the managers of other steam roads have been informing themselves as to the possibilities of electricity for the conditions of the twentier for the track of the wentures contained in the technical periodicals, by personal visits and by correspondence, the managers of other steam roads have been informing themselves as to the possibilities of electricity for the conducting in the conduction of the same varies of the city miles of the city of another processing them and the results of the city of another process of the city of another pro

TOLD OF EX-SENATOR TABOR.

From The Chicago Times-Heraid.

Ex-Senator Tabor, of Colorado, is not altogether as coarse and illiterate as he has been pictured. He as coarse and illiterate as he has been pictured. He as coarse and illiterate as he has been pictured as to means a scholar, nor even an educated man, but he nas much practical knowledge and gets along fairly well when he countes himself to "plain English" and refrains from seasying the classics. He says "Trajer" when he means Troin, and Venus when he refers to Venice. I have heard him undertake the word "connoiseur," and the best him undertake the word "connoiseur," and the best him undertake the word "connoiseur," and the best him reported "had hreaks." He once chided a leaver reporter who had written an account of a convention held in the Tabor Opera House for usage the expression "the applause which followed made the rafters ring."

"Don't you know there ain't any rafters in that "collings" Tabor asked angrily; what's all succo and collings. Tabor asked angrily; what's all succo and fining with Hoscoe Conkling.

When the fruit and thing which Hoscoe Conkling. When the fruit and thing with Hoscoe Conkling. When the fruit and thing with Hoscoe twinking. When the fruit and thing with Hoscoe twinking when the fruit and thing with Hoscoe twinking. When the fruit and thing with Hoscoe twinking. When the fruit and thing with Hoscoe twinking to Mr. Feld. Tabor and the first and t

THE ELEMENTS WERE WITH HIM.

At Chilket, Alaska, while Colonel "So" Rights' was addressing a Republican meeting and speaking very cloquently in favor of Mr. McKinkey for the set of the colonel was the set. Fresident, and while the Colonel was the best. Fresident, and while the Colonel was the best. There was some excitement among the "roar." There was some excitement among the audience, but the speaker kept on, say the North listen, even the majestic mountains of the North are so refolcing that they wave their white caps and are so refolcing that they wave their white caps and are so refolcing that they wave their white caps and are cheering for our illustrious statesman, gave McKinley." After the speaking the assembly three cheers for Governor McKinley, one for Colone Riphrsky, and a "figer" for the showship.

WE EXTEND A HEARTY INVITATION TO ALL LADIES TO VISIT OUR ESTABLISH MENT. THE LARGEST AND MOST